

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

A Shameful Performance.

The most brutally cruel attack ever made upon President CLEVELAND and his family appeared in the New York Times of yester day, signed with the initials of the regular Washington correspondent of that newspaper. It is no accident of hasty or alcoholic ournalism, but a deliberate exhibition, for a deliberately considered purpose, of vile alanders and scandalous insinuations that have never before found their way into print.

Under the pretext of analyzing the causes of Mr. CLEVELAND'S defeat, the New York Times publishes more than a column of revolting stories and horrible insinuations. It pretends to be convinced that the wide circulation of calumnies concerning the private life of the White House and Oak View and the general public belief in the truth of those stories, had as much to do with Mr. CLEVELAND'S defeat as the tariff or any other adverse influence. It admits that the newspapers opposed to Mr. CLEVELAND never printed any of the alleged slanders, or even alluded to their existence. It admits that no responsible person ever fathered them. And yet the New York Times maintains that they were passed from mouth to ear, and from town to town, and from State to State, to such an extent and with such persistency and plausibility of detail that they became the main factor in the

overthrow of the Democratic party. We do not care to suggest, even by the most cautious periphrase, the nature of the calumnies which the Times catalogues in detail as the most effective weapons used against the President in the late canvass. The mildest of them are too outrageous for mention, much less for belief. The worst of them come from the bottomless depths of an inconceivably foul imagination. Our only concern is with the Times's own per formance and motive.

The motive is sufficiently obvious. To re peat vile accusations with a show of denve ing them, to insist that while the slanders are baseless, they are generally believed, to name prominent people, Democrats as wall as Republicans, as the Times does, who have believed the calumnies and helped to circulate them-these are among the commonest and best understood methods of as sassinating character.

That is the effect of this extraordinary performance of a newspaper which has professed to be friendly to Mr. CLEVELAND. No enemy of his ever aimed so cowardly a blow at all that a man and a husband holds dear. And the Times apparently does this thing for no other reason than to relieve itself and its Mugwump coparceners of the odium of defeating Mr. CLEVELAND by their support. It prefers to make a catalogue of incredible, disgusting, unmentionable lies about Mr. CLEVELAND's domestic life, and to assert that the main cause of the President's defeat was a widespread belief in his personal infamy!

One of the first of the public duties which will fall to the official lot of DAVID B. HILL, when he begins on Jan. 1 his second term as Governor, will be the recommendation, as part of his message to the Legislature, of early compliance with the law of the State governing the decennial enumeration of its inhabitants. Governor HILL's position on this great and important public question is well known. It has been enforced and strengthened by the recommendations of successive Democratic Conventions, and it is one which appeals strongly to the patriotism and fairness of all citizens alike, Republicans or Democrats.

The law provides that there shall be made each tenth year, under direction of the Secretary of State, an enrollment of all the inhabitants; that the total so obtained shall be divided into thirty-seconds as a basis for choosing State Senators and into one hundred and twenty-eight parts as the factor for representation of Assemblymen, conditioned on each county getting at least one nember. The last enrollment of the of New York State was made in 1875, thirteen years ago, and the Senators and Assemblymen who are now elected have been chosen on the basis of the population as it existed then, without allowance or account for growth or changes since. As a consequence, large bodies of voters in the great cities of the State are practically disfranchised by being denied the representation to which their numbers justly entitle them. Despite the repeated protests of Governor HILL and his official recommendations, each Republican Legislature installed through this denial of the people's rights has persisted in adhering to the apportionment of thirteen years ago and in refusing to make any other. The large and growing centres of population in the State, therefore, are deprived of their just voice in public affairs and of the ability to exert the proper influence in legislation concerning their own affairs. The Republican party held control of the Legislature, despite adverse majorities in the popular vote, and in the composition of the two branches of the Legislature actual minority rule exists through the disfranchisement of large bodies of voters. How grossly inadequate the present representation is, may be shown in the single instance of two countles. The population of St. Lawrence county in the northern part of the State is about stationary. In 1860 it was 83,689; during the next five years it fell off 2,500, and five years later (1870) reached 84.826. In 1875 it was less, 84,124. St. Lawrence, which is strongly Republican, has three members of Assembly, or one for each 28,000 persons. The county of New York has grown steadily and with great rapidity, and its number of inhabitants increases at the rate of about 50,000 a year. Its population is now according to the best estimates, 1,680,000, but it gets its representation in Albany on the basis of what the population was thirteen years ago, 1.046,037. While, therefore, a St. Lawrence county Assemblyman votes in Albany for a constituency of 28,000 persons, the New York Assemblyman votes for a constituency of 60,000 persons, or more than twice as many. The injustice and inequality of such a state of things needs only, one might think, to be

The fact that there is to be a national census in 1899 might give to some persons the notion that the results of that enumeration might be used in redistricting this State; but New York's Constitution does not permit anything of the kind, and unless the next Legislature, or some succeeding one, shall act in the matter, there will be no new apportionment until after the State enrollment of 1895, seven years hence. The intolerable burden placed on the voters of this portion of the State, through the evasion of law and the commands of duty by Republican legislators, seems this year to have a chance of being lifted. Though the Republican members of the rural coun- effected are not as numerous as in former ties will probably be no more willing to ren-

mentioned in order to be corrected.

HILL will find new allies in his fight for the rights of the people. During the last years the Republicans have gained greatly in strength in the largest cities of the State. Onondaga county, which includes the city of Syracuse, gave HARRISON last week 6,000 majority; Monfoe county, which includes the city of Rochester, gave nearly 5,000; Oswego county gave nearly 4,000, and Erie county (which contains Buffalo) and Oneida county (which contains Utica) gave nearly 2,000 apiece. In the failure to provide for new representatives, according as the population grows, these constituencies lose as much as do Democratic cities like New York, Brooklyn, Troy, Albany, and Elmira. Their representatives may be expected, therefore, to join with the Democratic representatives in demanding a change, and such a demand, voiced by the representatives of both of the great parties, and based as it is on justice, would gain, no doubt, early recognition.

Reapportionment should constitute one of the earliest achievements of the administration of Governor HILL, an administration destined, we believe, to be brilliant and noteworthy in legislation designed to secure to all citizens of New York the enjoyment of their legal rights, especially in the representation which the Constitution of the State provides for and guarantees.

Pocahontas and Gen. Harrison

A remarkable addition to the rapidly growing pedigree of the next President has been furnished by a Virginia genealogist, who writes for the Baltimore American. This authority asserts that Gen. HARRISON is the eighth great-grandson of PocaHontas, and he gives part of the line of descent, which we reduce here to its simplest terms:

"The Princess Pocanontas.
"Thomas Rolling Jamestown was her so ROLFE left a daughter, who married Col. Bones.

OLLING. Mes. Borring's only son was Major John Borring "One of John Bolling's daughters married Cel. Dice

"Col. Dick Ranpolph's daughter married another Their daughter married a HARRISON. (!)

Then came Gov. BENJANIN HARRISON, who signed the

eclaration of Independence. Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth President of

Jour Scorr Hannison, the next President's father. The next President. If there is a link anywhere in this chair

that seems at all weak it is that which connects Gen. BENJAMIN HARRISON, the undoubted great-grandfather of the present BENJAMIN HARRISON, with the RANDOLPHS. We have, therefore, provisionally marked that line in the pedigree with an interrogation point, to stand only until there is more specific information. Perhaps Brother BLAINE can supply it. Very early in the present century, a Vir-

ginia historian named John Bunk styled the direct descendants of Pocahontas the 'imperial family of Virginia." "The virtues of mildness and humanity," said Bunk, "so eminently distinguished in Locahontas, remain in the nature of an inheritance to her posterity. There is scarcely a scion from this stock which has not been, in the highest degree, amiable and respectable." BURK also prophesied that the descendants of POCAHONTAS would long be prominent in public life.

The genealogist who writes for the Balti more American, having established to his own satisfaction the line of descent from POCAHONTAS to Gen. BEN HARRISON, proceeds with amazing industry and wonderful knowledge to trace the consequences of that interesting relationship. Gen. HARRISON is a cousin of Bishop RANDOLPH of Virginia. of all of Chief Justice Marshall's innumerable kindred, of the many families of Vir ginia Scotts, of Senator John S. Barbour of Mrs. AMELIE RIVES CHANLER, the author of the "Quick or the Dead?" and "Asmodeus," and of the CAREYS of Warwick county, a family which produced the young woman with whom George Washington was once in love, and to whom he addressed the only poem he ever wrote, a very bac poem, beginning and ending with the lines

"Ol woe is me, that I should love and conceal, And dare not reveal."

But not only that. The descent from Po-CAHONTAS puts Gen. HARRISON into the reintion of consinship with all of that numerous and imposing aggregation of collateral branches which constitutes the imperial family of Virginia. Blood is thicker than water, and the name of the next President's cousins living between the upper Potomac and the Dismal Swamp is legion. Among them we only mention, in tabulated form, for convenience of reference:

The Randolphs, The Peytons. The Marshalla The Carters, The Briggees, The Beverleys, The Pages, The Botts. The Scotts, The Cockes, The Byrds, The Mayos, The labams The Penns. The Keiths. The Catleton The Gwynns, The Manns, The Wormlys. The Chunns, The Galts. The Speads, The Careys. The Spillmans The Crenshaws The Caves. The Tallaferros. The Bollings. The Walkers, The Wondens The Goughs The Grigsbys The Minors, The Brents. The Madisons. The Bassetts. The Poblieroys, The Fontaines. The Lankford The Avera The Wedderburn Fontaines The Pilchers, The Burwells. The Baylors, The Gilmers, The Dowells. The Fitzhughs, The Joneses. The Taylors. The Simmses The Reeses, The Hillnes. The Smiths.

This, we say, is only a partial list of the First Families of Virginia which are linked with Gen. Harrison's rapidly growing pedigree. Returns are always slow in coming in from Virginia, and the potentialities of enlargement in this interesting schedule of Imperial cousins are such that Col. ELIJAH W. Halfond may well pause and view with mlarm the Pocahontas outlook.

The Potomac River is not very wide at Washington, nor is it impassable at any time of year. Col. DAN LAMONT never had any such family complications to deal with, and ELIJAR's tact, genealogical knowledge, and courtliness of personal manner will be put to the severest strain when the kinsmen begin to cross Long Bridge.

But it is not yet definitely settled that the granddaughter of Col. Dick RANDOLPH of Curi's did in fact marry a Harrison.

Base Ball Legislation.

Of the making of base ball rules there is no end. One of the strongest indications that the national game is still in a formative state is the series of experimental changes in the playing regulations undertaken each year by the magnates of the two principal associations after the season of championship matches is over. The approach of the annual meeting of the base ball legislators is no doubt looked upon by the fraternity of players as that of Congress is looked upon by the general public, with a mingling of hope as to what it will do and of fear as to wint it may.

The changes in the playing rules just years, yet they touch points so fundamental der tardy justice to their Democratic fellow | that the difference between the condition of

citizens bereabouts than hitherto. Governor , the game and that, for example, of cricket is again emphasized. The relative number of called balls and strikes to be allowed to each batsman has received one more variation for the season of 1889, which does not promise a greater degree of permanence than any of the preceding experiments on this subject. The avowed purpose of reducing the number of called balls to four, while keeping that of the strikes to three as hitherto, is to increase the batting. But the most immediate effect would appear to be that of increasing the number of buses on balls. The recognition of the popular demand for more hitting was universal, and many plans were proposed for accomplishing it, such as putting the pitcher further back toward second base, decreasing the space both on the right and on the left now marked as foul ground, and restoring the old plan of giving the batsman a choice between a high and a low ball. But serious troubles were apprehended from interfering with the pitcher's position and from altering the existing lines on the field, while remembrance of former complaints against umpires for being unable to judge accurately in some cases whether a ball was high or low proved an argument for the present regulation on that point. Accordingly one more tinkering of the muchaltered rule as to balls and strikes is essayed for next year.

The other principal alteration in the rules, that of abolishing the foul tip, which has hitherto put the batsman out when caught by the catcher, will of course aid the hitting by giving another chance. The rule is guarded, so as not to interfere with catches from genuine foul hits. The applause which used to follow a fine catch from an unlucky tip will be wanting next season on the ball ground, but so also will the vexation when a player is put out by what seems only ill luck; and this last is worth getting rid of.

Where the Shoe Pinches Most.

The Southern wing of the Democratic party has plenty of time, in this hour of overwhelming defeat, to ponder anew and with greater seriousness the warning of THE SUN addressed to Southern Democrats when the question of renominating Mr CLEVELAND was up for discussion. We then declared that the Southern States had more at stake iff the outcome of the election than any other aggregation of commonwealths in the Union. The tone of Southern newspapers since the disastrous rout of the Democracy, if such confirmation of our predictions had been necessary, has fully justified our position. It is not too much to say that the issue precipitated by President CLEVELAND in his December message to Congress was a Southern product, as much so, indeed, as the MILLS bill. It is now, as it has been in the past, the Southern Democrats who have insisted upon it that the doctrine of free trade was the supreme test of Democratic orthodoxy. In forcing the issue upon the country at a time when it was of vital moment to the South that the national Democratic party should triumph in State and Federal elections, the Southern Democrats, especially those in Congress, displayed lack of political astuteness as extraordinary as it was inexplicable. The condition in the Southern States is different from that in other sections of the Union. To them the continued supremacy of the Democratic party was of vastly greater moment. The race question supersedes all other questions there. It holds the whites together in solid phalanx. The success of the Republicans will have the immediate result of placing all the Southern Federal offices in the hands of the few remaining white Republicans and their colored followers. The revival of a Republican organization will follow, as a matter of course. With the Federal machinery thoroughly organized and the Republicans in possession of the na tional Government there is imminent danger that in 1892 the two Southern States of Virginia and West Virginia, which clung to their party with the greatest difficulty in the recent struggle, will be lost to the national Democracy.

It is, perhaps, retributive justice that the South, which precipitated and sustained more than any other section the issue upon which the national Democracy split, should e the greatest sufferer from the results of defeat. And yet we cannot help but sympathize with the Southern people in the prospect before them. Little comfort, indeed, is there in the statements industriously circulated that the policy of General HARRISON'S Administration toward the South will be a broad and liberal one; the fact remains that the results of Democratic defeat will be more seriously felt in the South than elsewhere.

Truly, the Hon. ROGER QUARLES MILLS the Hon. JOHN G. CARLIBLE, the Hon. WIL LIAM CAMPBELL PRESTON BRECKINRIDGE and the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON may real what consolation they can from this out come of their operations in free trade statesmanship. If there is any balm in the free trade doctrine, they are in a supreme position to extract all of it.

But this fact has been illustrated and emphasized anew, that the Democratic party is not a free trade party.

He Is a Member of the Democratic Party.

The San Francisco Chronicle asks this ques tion, "Is CLEVELAND a Democrat?"

We have his own statement. In his speech accepting the nomination for Mayor of Buffalo in 1881, Mr. CLEVELAND declared, in four words that left no room for misunderstand ing, "I am a Democrat."

In his response to the committee which notified him of his nomination for President in 1884, the same words occur. "I am a Demo crat," said Mr. CLEVELAND to the committee It is strange that anybody should now be asking if Mr. CLEVELAND is a Democrat. The question used to be, "Is CLEVELAND the Democracy?"

The permanent headquarters of the Committee on the Centennial Culebration of WASH ington's Inauguration are now established in the STEWART building. The great day is Apri So, 1889, which comes on a Tuesday; and at the head of the elaborately organized movement to make the celebration worthy of the occasion

and of the memory of the Father of his Country

is Father ARRAM himself. We are sure every

good citizen of the finest town on earth will

From blizzard to blizzard, just eight months and thirteen days.

The opening of a short line of railroad in China-the first line over built there-promises to mark the beginning of an extensive railroad system in the populous Oriental empire that must bring about important changes in its industry, commerce, and methods of life. ready we have information that the new Tien-Tsin line, which is but eighty miles in length. is to be continued along the Pel-ho to the imperial capital. Pekin, and thence to the northern, southern, and western provinces. Thus rapid communication between parts of the country will be secured, and its three hundred millions of people will be brought into closer relations with Western civilization and modern progress than they have ever yet enjoyed. Until a recent period, the Chinese Government has resisted the railroad innova tion, and the merchants have depended upor the rivers and canals for their transbut the Chinese statesmen, especially Viceroy Lt. have at last come to realize the necessit of taking advantage of those transforming disveries that constitute the chief achievements of the nineteenth century.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON in 1841 formed strong Cabinet, selected from the States which had the largest number of electoral votes and had cast those votes for him. The most populous States at that time were New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Massachusetts; of these Virginia had thrown its vote against him. Daniel Wenster of Massachusetts was made Secretary of State, THOMAS EWING of

Obio Secretary of the Treasury, John Bell of Tennessee Secretary of War, George E. Bad-GER of North Carolina Secretary of the Navy, FRANCIS GRANGER of New York Postmaster-General, and John J. CRITTENDER of Kentuck; Attorney-General.

It is worth noting that when, a few months after Harrison's death, President Tyler, on the 13th of September, 1841, appointed a new Cabinet, its members were also from the most the State Department: WALTER FORWARD of Pennsylvania received the Treasury; John McLean of Ohio, and a month later John C. SPENCER of New York, the War Department; ABEL P. UPSHUR of Virginia the Navy Department; CHARLES A. WICKLIPPE of Kentucky the Postmaster-Generalship: Hugh & LEGARE of south Carolina the Attorney-Generalship.

Grandson Harrison will have a much broader field to choose from, since half a century ago even Wisconsin and Iowa had not been admitted, to say nothing of the Pacific coast States.

Mr. Powderly has carried all before him in the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, and his organization will hereafter be ruled according to his will in every respect. His favorites have been put in the offices of power, and his adversaries, who were recently boasting of their ability to destroy him, have been punished and paralyzed. The facts that his order has lost two-thirds of its membership inder his management, and that a rival organization has gained twice its strength, had no influence upon the delegates when the thumbscrews were applied to them. His success is now a matter of but slight importance to the masses of the working people of the United

O'CONNOR's victory on Saturday over Champion JOHN TERMER will inspire the Canadians with the hope to recover the laurels of the world's sculling championship, which HANLAN originally lost for them in his illstarred visit to Australia and has never been able to recover. The time does not seem far back when Hanlan by his easy defeat of vincible. But when, seeking other worlds to conquer, he went to the antipodes, he met his vanguisher in BEACH. Now the conditions are changed. With BEACH's retirement KEMP inherited the claim to the Australian championship and twice maintained it over Hanlan, yet only to lose it since to his countryman, SEARLE. Meanwhile, in this country, GAUDAUR has surrendered the laurels of leadership to TERMER, and on Saturday they were transferred from him to O'Connon. The latter, like Hanlan, is from Toronto, and accordingly his fellow townsmen will be eager to have him put to a final test on the Paramatta the skill and pluck he has just shown on the Potomac.

The efforts of our Irish-American fellow citizens to raise the fund that is needed for the defence of Mr. PARNELL are meeting with considerable success. But we regret to say that the work is not carried on with the energy that has often characterized other attempts to aid the cause of Ireland, and we have heard of few of those large subscriptions that have been given by sympathizers in past times. The appeals for help have been urgent, and the need of it is pressing. The people of Ireland are unable to meet the heavy expenses that are incurred by the defendants in the trial. Under the circumstances, the contributions from this country ought to be both prompt and liberal. so that the whole of the sum needed may be in hand before the close of the year.

THE POSTMASTER AND THE PRESIDENT. Correspondence Between Mr. Cleveland and

From the Galena Gasette Here is the way Gen. Atkins of Freeport turns as tables on President Cleveland We received a letter from Grover Cleveland, which

Executive Marsion, Warnington, D. C., July 23, 1885.
You are aereby supreded from the office of Postmaser at Freeport, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, in accordance with the terms of the 1.706th ection of the Revised Statutes of the United States. To Mr. SEITH D. ATEINS, FreeDOTL Stephenson court, Ill.

It affords us great pleasure to continue the correspon once with Grover, and we have to-day forwarded him letter which he will understand. It is as follows:

ATRINA MANNION,
PREKFORT, III., NOV. 7, 1888, I
You are hereby enspended from the office of Freeder
of the United Nates at Washington, D. U., in accordance
with the terms of sections 135 to 140 of the Revise
Statutes of the United States, this order to take office
on March 4, 1888.

Multiple D. Atrina
To Grover Clevelan, Washington, D. C.

A Brittsh View of Cleveland's Defent. From the London World.

President Cleveland himself winged the barb which brought him down. In the election of 1894 he was returned in part by the votes of the persons who, in the elegant vocabulary of American party politics, are known as Mugwamps. Mugwamps—the word seems rather to suggest "Alice in Wonderland" than the United States—are those independents in politics who are good citizens and patriots first, and partisans sec-ond, or not at all. In voting four years ago for Mr. Cleveland they voted mainly for the good repute o their country, and for its rescue from the hands of ver traffickers in place and power. Probably they felt un-able to vote for him after the Sackville incident, and the electioneering artifices of which that incident was the sequel and the catastrophe. What Mr. Cleveland's unworthy compliance gained from the Irish vote was possibly more than balanced by the forfeiture of the honest American vote. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard. whose name scarculy suggests the epithets historical associated with it canvassed more powerfully for Gen Harrison than even Mr. Blaine bimself. One satisfac-tory feature in the November election is the proof that the recent conduct of the statesmen who rule, and for a few months longer will rais, in Washingto Lord callsbury pointed out at the Guildhall on Fric commended itself to the poople of the United States.

The South's Best Priend. From the Atlanta Constitution

In the second place, the South is safe if Samuel J. Randall keeps his health and strength. Some of the small-fry editors and politicians have abused hi for having views of his own, but he is just as ready to d mattle for the South as he was in those memorable days when, simost alone, he stood as a barrier between the people of the South and the radical crow that was try ing to humiliate them.

At that time the Republican majority was much larger

than it will be in the new Congress, but even the large majority could not overcome the splendid tactice and flery energy of this incomparable leader When the South is attacked Samuel J. Randati will i

Making New Friends. Dumley was a little hard up that afternoon

embedded in the darkness at the further end of the bar, congratulated himself that he had not been observed.
Just about as he was ready to bettin business a heavy hand feit upon his shouther from behind, and the cheery voice of Billy Bohamia rang in his sour! I haven't seen you're had been to be the power of the power of the your leading, and how a everything going! I was asking about you only his morning. I want to incoduce you to two or three friends of indicated the power of the embedded in the darkness at the further end of the ba

and had slipped quietly through the side door, and ther

A Sty Hint. The editor of the Signal, a magazine pub-ished by the students of the New Jersey Normal School

There is a little something which some of our sub Scribers forgot when sending in their subscriptions."

The Law of Retation. From the Hatchet. Inauguration soon will come
With all its motiey dis:
And then the whitisig will ham
And turn the resease in.

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICES. Who Will Get Them When Harrison Good

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 .- The two most important Federal offices in Philadelphia are those of Collector of Customs and Postmaster. The first is filled by John Cadwalader. THE week after Mr. Cleveland's election, that Cadwalader would be the Democratic Collector at Philadelphia. The Postmaster is William F. Harrity, a young lawyer who read

law in the office of Mr. Cassidy.

Including laborers, who earn from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day, there are about 350 persons employed in the customs service at this port. About three times that number find employ nent in the Post Office, making about 1.400,

ployed in the customs service at this port. About three times that number find employment in the Post Office, making about 1.400. If equally distributed, this would be about two political workers to each polling precinct in the city of Philadelphia. As all our city officials, from Mayor to constable, are nominated by conventions comprised of one delegate from each election precinct, it becomes of great importance to political leaders with high aspirations to have a controlling influence with these two important Pederal officers.

Hamilton Disston, who is a candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, will endeavor to mend his fences at all weak points by securing the appointment of his friends to these two offices, and will back, for all he is worth, Magistrate Thomas W, Smith for Collector of Customs and ex-Sheriff William R. Leeds for Postmaster.

Ex-Gov. Pattison said to me a few days ago, that President Cleveland bundered when he removed two such distinguished soldiers as Gen. Hartranft and Gen. Huidekoper to make places for Cadwalader and Harrity.

An intimate acquaintance with Field Marshal Quay leads me to observe that he will sanction no such blundor. In consequence i think the next Collector of Customs for this port will be Major-Gen. John F. Hartranft, and that Col. Theodore E. Neidersham will soon succeed young Mr. Harrity as Postmaster.

And it will come about in this way: Senator Quay will corral the political leaders at the Continental Hotal before the wild flowers bloom again, and will ask them to make up their sides for Federal offices. Disston will name South for Collector and Leeds for Postmaster, and McManes will probably suggest Jumes R. Gates, President of Select Council, or Harbor Master Charles Lawrence, for Customs Collector, and William B. Gill. Sucerintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Comeany, for Postmaster, Disston will probably suggest Jumes R. Gates, President of Select Council, or Harbor Master Charles Lawrence, for Customs Collector, and William B. Gill. Sucerintendent of the Wester

CHURCH WORK DOWN TOWN.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Informed as What Has Been Done.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In what suppose was an interview, in yesterday's Sun, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst says: "In the course of time I shall hope to effect something toward opening our churches to the masses whom we do not reach at all." "Life in our churches is a paredy on the spirit of Christianity." "I think a soul east of Third avenue is as worth saving as one alongside of Fifth "I would like to see five great churches built south of Fourteenth street, with score of missions conducted under a careful-

churches built south of Fourteenth street, with a score of missions conducted under a carefully devised system as feeders to them." "Free pews, as you see, is only a feature of the broad reform that I would like to inaugurate."

Of course, Dr. Parkhurst is entitled to speak of the life of his own church as he sees fit. He knows about that; but it is evident that he has not investigated the religious condition of the territory whose alleged needs he so crisply indicates. Does Dr. Parkhurat know that in this district there are not less than twelve Prosbyterian churches, chapels, or missions; that they are all busy doing the best they can with the means at their command; that in nearly every one of them the seats are tree, and, notwithstanding that fact, it is probable that if the congregations could be doubled there would be much spars room? There are also not less than eleven Episcopal churches, missions, &c. Five of these are very important institutions, are finely equipped, and though in all of them the seats are free, they would be glad to see some of the vacant pews filled. There are about as many Methodist churches, and in the majority the seats are free. The Baptists also have seven churches and chapels in this same territory, and the seats are practically free in every one of them.

The writer has spent sixteen long years trying to carry on church and mission work east of Broadway and south of Fourteenth street, and his news have always been free. He think he knows something of this section of the city, in which he has put all the working years of his life, and he is of the opinion that before any more churches are built it will be well to make those already established more thoroughly efficient. They are in the main admirably located for the work they have in view. They meet the problems they are called on to confront with natience, some experience, and with as much power as, from the means at their command, could be expected.

Perhans something can be gained by ignoring what is already established, thou

New York, Nov. 20.

Me Lud's Butler Handsomely Entertained From the Bulttmore Americ

From the Bultimore American.

A story current in Washington last winter in regard to Lord Sackville was that on one occasion early in the season his trusted butler asked for and obtained permission to visit Baltimore for a few days. Immediately upon his arrival there he drove to one of the leading hotels and registered as Hon. Lionel Sackville West. An hour or two later a note was handed to him. In which the writer stated that, although personally unacquainted with the British Minister, they were desirous of extending to him the hospitality of their house during his stay, and closed with an invitation that he would be their guest at dinner that evening. This invitation was accepted by the butler, who arrayed himself in full dress attire and actually attended the dinner, where, through out the evening, he maintained his assumed character with such elevenness that neither his entertainer, nor the guests asked in his honor, ever suspected that he was other than just what he represented himself, the Minister Plenipoteniary from the Court of St. James's.

Mr. Phelps's Swan Song.

The wind through my whiskers a sad time is wailing. The wind of November, a chill blast and drear; My body is well, but my spirits are alling. Nor would it revive them to dine with a peer; For no hope from my eyes the big tear-drops is bailing That I shall continue as Minister here. y sore heart to anger it goads and arouses

To think I must leave dear old England behind; The old county families and great country houses. The tables where oft I have innoteconed and dired. he parks where the deer under ancient oaks browses And the people whose manners are quite to my mine

Not much longer in London shall have hobnobbing the nobles and nobs of the highest degree My head not much longer in the swim be a bebbing Nor swells and great ladies be civil to me. I really cahn't think without sighing and sobbing. Dear old England, of saying, Good by to thee.

O, the rooks that caw in cathedral closes. The fun and the frolinking of Darby Days; The seventeen thousand five hundred this soft job ; O. the banquets where I make speeches and t And daub the dear English with honeyed phrase.

D. Albion, my Mecra, my dear second mother, The land of Shakespeare and the Brusseis sprout; Land cherished by me above any other. of government by gentlemen, gus shops, and

No time my affection for thee shall smother But soon I must leave thee and be put ou

Farewell, the smart party, farewell, the high function Good-by unto everything distinguished and swell;
With heartfelt sorrow and with deep computation
Shall I leave the Eden I have loved as wel.
They whose votes send me to old Essex Junction—
"I hope in hell their souls may dwel." Now playue take free trade, and playue take pr

I know there's one thing in this election That will fill the Irish with ghoulish give. But, come what will, with us I alsave to Old England. Forget not

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A brown-bearded man, whose was years been increasing in sice, is one of the femiliar characters around Fulton Markes. Every morning at 4 o'clock, whiter or summer, rain or shim, his good-natured face looms up out of the darkness of the Fulton ferry house. Every afternoon at about 1 o'clock he may be found in a queer-leoking room up stairs on the northeast corner of the market, taking a well-

The man is punctuality itself. He is Fish Commisstoner Engene G. Binckford. Although he has grown wealthy, he has not forgotten nor abandoned the sarly hours that won him his fortune. He once sold the rriter that he saved fully \$100 a week by getting to hi ish market at 4 A. M., and buying in person from the

Few men would have the backbone to leave a com fortable bed and a warm house, in the chill of a win-ter's morning, to travel across Brooklyn and the East

During the rather amusing alterestion between Jus-tice Duffy and Lawyer Hows on last Friday, Inspector Byrnes was an interesting study. His face remained as calm as a sleeping babe's, but he was shaking with

Such a scene has not been wirnessed in a police cour for some years. Ten years ago it might have resulted in bloodshed, for the Justices in those days felt them selves secure in their political "pull" against anything

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court is somewhat of s dramatic critic. In discussing an argument for an in function to restrain the performance of "Held by the Enemy " be said the other day: "So many American plays nowadays are copied from plays produced in Ger many, France, and England. I remember hearing s case in which, as in this, the plaintiff alleged that the defendant had made use of an idea invented by him The litigants, as I remember, were Josquin Miller and McKee Rankin. In each play there was a scene in which a man was recognized by his voice after twenty rears' absence. In one play it was a negro, in the othe a white sailor. It was made quite clear by the evidence that the two ideas had apring up in the minds of the authors entirely independent of each other, and I so de-cided. It was a mere coincidence,

The recent arrest of Count Grotkoffsky and his wife lemonstrated that the wealthy Russians living in New York form quite a society by themselves. The writer had occasion to visit the Count in his apartments in the Estdale recently and found him awaiting a party of His appearance and that of the Countess was quite different from that of Americans under simila circumstances. They were seated at a large table, which was littered with smoking materials, and the Count was industriously diminishing his stock of cigarettes. When the friends came they were shown into th room, and there was no attempt at ceremony. When the Count was taken into court his friends flocked to is side, and for once the Yorkville Police Court proba bly contained the most eminent Russians in the United

The other night a cab drove up to the Broadway en trance to the Hoffman House and a large, strongly built man jumped out and waiked quickly into the hotel. He was in evening dress, and three large dismond stud sparkled in his shirt bosom. Instead of the regulation slik hat he were a yellow felt cowboy's hat, with an enormous brim. A long, black meustache and goatee and long, curly hair baichtened his singular appearance lie walked through the corridor, curiously watched by e lolterers, to the flower stand

There were about three dozen high-priced roses in an enormous vase on the counter. The man pulled them out, nodded to the clerk, and walked out again without inquiring the cast or offering to pay for them. Arrived at his cab he divided them between the ladies.

"Oh, his credit is good," said Detective Jacobs, when the reporter expressed astoniahment, "that is Buffale Bill. He has this magnificent way of doing things at

An incident of Gen. Sheridan's visit to Europe during the Franco-Prussian war is perhaps omitted from his article in the November Scribner's through ignorance of the facts. When the General reached Herlin he saked the American Minister to recommend to him some young American who could speak German fluently to act as an interpreter. The Minister recommended Mr. Charles V. MacLean, better known to New Yorkers as a General relates in Scribner's how Bismarck the Great and Napoleon the Little sat on rude wooden chairs in front of a cottage near Sedan, discussing the situation, and there is a picture showing the two men, one triimphant, the other downcast, in the peasant's garden A few days later, Gen. Sheridan dined with Blamarck

be historical. I sent over yesterday and bought those two chairs from the peasant for ten france apiece: now I have them as mementoes; and I suppose." he added with a laugh, "the English will go on buying those chairs for years to come."

There was a general laugh at this remark; but one fficer had more to laugh at than the others, and gave

his reasons to Mr. MacLean afterward. "You see." he said. "I knew as well as Bismarck that is meeting would be historical, so the very next day l ode over myself and got the chairs for five france for

Speaking of Sedan brings to mind a clever and pur ning French conundrum which floated around Lower Canada a year or so ago. Pourquoi Napoleon III. a-t-ii ports une at grande moustache?" And the answer omes, "Pour cacher les ravages de Sedan."

A letter in yesterday's Sun complains of the foul nature of the muctiage used on the stamped envelopes sold by the Post Office. The quality of the paper and postal cards now obtainable does not commend itself to dealers who do not hold Gevernment contracts. The writer, happening to need some blank cards about the size of postal cards, told the salesman waiting on him that he did not want very expensive cards but "about the quality of octal carda" "Oh," said the salesman, ng his sample box, "we've got nothing so bad as postal cards; we don't make any of such poor The writer didn't hold out for a poor quality, but the cheap cards he did buy were far and away ahead of Uncle Sam's cards in every way.

There are more good stories told in New York than in her part of the world, and the cafe of the Hoff man House is one of the favorite resorts of the recor teurs. The other afternoon a party of actors and news-paper men were swapping yarns at one of its tables when a favorite comedian told the following, at the expense of a noble lud of fistic fame:

An English friend of mine was telling me last night of a slumming trip he made recently with the Markis of Gooseberry. They took in Baxter, Mott, and several ther streets of like unsavory reputation, and finally landed on the Bowery. Feeling the need of a little heavy wet, they went into a saloon. 'The barman, said my friend, 'was what you Americans call a regular tough. He was waiting on a lot of customers at the other end of the bar, and it was not until we had calle him twice that he deigned to give us a glance. He seemed to conceive an instant dislike of my friend the darquis, and showed it plainly by speeringly awaking Well, give it a name!"

" " " " " so an egg flp," said the Marquis.
" " "Get on to his jags!" insciently remarked the fellow
to his pais at the other end of the bar. They turned

toward us and looked us all over very superclitously toward us and looked us all over very superclitously. As they did so, the barman accosted the Marquis in a mest rumanly manner, saying: "Yoh'll go what?"

"""!'ll go an egg fip." repeated the Marquis with a trace of temper in his words. The barman noticed the fact, and doubtless wishing to raise a disturbance, responded: "You'll go to Sheol—that's what you'll do."
The Marquis was storpished at the fellows. The Marquis was astonished at the fellow's i but he is a man of great determination. So he fixed his eye itrmly on those of the barman, and then answered him in the most positive manner: "I shall do nothing of the kind." After that he turned on his heel, and we oth walked out of the door."

This can hardly be a true story, for Bowery bartender don't, as a rule, care to drive trade away from their seberry" was Queensber stery would hardly have such a lame and impete

MR. BLAINE AS AN EDITOR. A New York Magazine Said to Have Of-fered Him a Saiary of \$1,000 per Month. From the Boston Journal.

New York, Nov. 21.-If present negotiations

are successful it is not unlikely that one of our New York magazines may soon advertise the name of the

Hon. James G. Blaine as its editor. Of course, it is probable that Mr. Diaine will assume any active edi-torial work, but he will hold the position of nominal edi-tor. It is proposed by those who are working to secure his services that Mr. Biaine's name be publicy used in connection with the magazine, and that one or ble, two brief articles over his signature appear is each number. For this he will be paid \$1,000 per month, with an additional \$500 each in nin to be paid some one he will appoint to have the final any what shall or shall not be printed in the magazine. It is an open secret among Mr. illaine's friends that be has had for some time past a decided inclination to make some permanent literary connection. It is said that he expressed this wish to a friend shortly after his return from Europe, and based on this fact the present offer has been shaped and submitted to him. Mr. Blaine's name teen shapes and anomittee to him. Ar. Staine's name would, of course, do much toward attracting attention to any maxazine with which he might rennect himself, and if common talk amounts to anything in the way of selling a unagazine, such a venture might meet with anocess. Further han that Hr. Slaine has directly encourage I the submission of a definite proposal to him, nothing is yet known of his probable decision. Should be decide adversely, the matter will most likely never be heard of again; should his decision be favorable, more advertising capital will be made of it than any recent occurrence in magazinedom. WARNED THE AUSTRIAN POLICE.

Friend Betrays Two Travelling New Yorkers to the Gendarmen,

Adolph Hahn, an Attorney street cigar manufacturer, and Ignats Schultz, a baker, two Bohemian-born American citizens, deternined to pay a visit to their old home in Frauenberg. Wishing to bring their friends some curiosity from America (they tell this story), each put several cocoanute in his trunk. On their arrival in Bremen they took the train to Prague, and noticed that they were continually followed. From Prague they went to Frauenberg. At the rallroad station they were received by three gendarmes. One of the gen-darmes, who had known them in their boyhood, darmes, who had known them in their boyhood, approached them as they alighted from the cars, and, checking their warm greeting with a frown, said: "I never thought this of you."

He ordered them to deliver up their trunk checks and come along to the Police Bureau. At the bureau, they were requested to open their trunks, Mr. Schultz opened his and disclosed to view six cocoanuts. The officers jumed back. The two travellers began to get somewhat nervous, too, and asked what was the matter. Une of the officers mustered up enough courage to approach and cautiously touch one of the cocoanuts, asking what they were. Mr. Schultz took one in his hand, and being too frightened even to ask for a hatchet, dashed it against the wall, at which the officers mearly fainted with fright. Schultz then picked up several pieces and began eating them. Tableau! The next day the following item appeared in a Prague newspaper:

Imate Schultz and an accomplicative meet danger, our Americkias, left America on the steamship Elbe traverska ago, and brought with them a trunk full of infernal meaning. They came out intent on mischief, but listly, through a friend of the Government is New York their designs were made known to the authorities and will in all likelihood be frustrated. Their designs were made known to the authorities and will in all likelihood be frustrated. Their designs were made known to the authorities and will in all likelihood be frustrated. Their designs were made known to the authorities and will in all likelihood be frustrated. Their designs were made known to the authorities and will in all likelihood be frustrated. Their designs were made known to the authorities and will in all likelihood be frustrated. Their designs were made known to the authorities and will in all likelihood be frustrated.

Of course they were liberated, with apologies.
On their return to this city, Mr. Schultz, with blood in his eye, tried to find out who that "friend of the Government" was, and offered \$50 reward for any information in the matter. To this day he has not found the joker.

Notes from Whitechapel.

LONDON, Nov. 14. - Though extremely busy. Dr. Anderson, the head for the hour of the Metropolitan Pólice, has been kindenough. on knowing that I was a representative of THE Bun, to give me a few minutes of his just not priceless time.

I asked him if he would be good enough to let me have from the Superintendent of the Whitechapel district, Mr. Arnold, the measures that had been taken to secure the arrest of the Whitechapel murderer or murderers, and to prevent the accomplishment of more of his or their ghastly crimes.

He told me that he would rather that I should not see Mr. Arnold, as it was almost impossible to realize the amount of work he had on hand just now, but that he would himself answer as best he could to my inquiries. " As to the steps we have taken." he went on. "just for steps we have taken. he went on. "just for one minute place yourself in our stead. You would no doubt do your very best, and that is what we have done. The crimes we believe to be committed not by a gang but ity the same individual. The watch is kept up day and night, but especially at night, all shrough the Whitechapel district. It could not be drawn a line closer without interfering with personal liberty. Useless arrests must be atrongly deprecated. If we begin to arrest on the least possible suspicion, we may arrest all the town. The difficulty it canturing the assassin is in the compilicity of his victims. The terror which you would imagine to exist among the class of women he attacks is not to be relied upon when they are hungry or drunk. You have no idea what the regular unfortunates of the East End are. Then as robbery is not the object of these crimes and could not possibly be, all the nurdered women being possessed of absolutely nothing, and as the assassin never leaves anything of his behind, there is no human means of tracing him. In this last case of the girl felly, we have had every as b of the fireplace laspected, but of course without result. To give you an instance of the care we have taken not to neglect any source of information, we have a special staff which does nothing but read the thousands of letters which are reaching us from all parts with the certain clus to the murderer or the positively only way to outwit him." I asked Mr. Anderson why the bleedhounds were not employed. His answer was:

"At 11 o'clock the last murder was discovered, and we knew of it here in Sectional Yard a few minutes later. The officer who had wired us the event asked us also to send the bloodhounds. I personally object to the service of these animals in a thickly populated city like this, though I believe it would be extremely valuable in the case of a rurni murder. However, as Superintendent Arnold was just thon with me, I asked him what he thought, and he beaged me not to send the hounds; that it would only lea one minute place yourself in our stead. You would no doubt do your very best, and that is

Frenchman, and others that he was a amay.

"Have they soen him?"

"Of course it is absurd, as he has not been seen by any one."

"He has been seen." dryly repliedthe Doctor, Mr. Vallance, the Clerk of the Whitecapel Union, who has assisted at most of the inquests on the bodies of the East End victims, tells me that during these last days and weeks there has been a most remarkable influx in the infirmary wards of the East End of poor women struck mad with the fixed idea that

women struck mad with the fixed ide they are followed by "Jack the Hipper."

-A chair of painting and wood carving as been established in De Pauw University, Greencastis Ind., and Miss Louise Fisher of Cincinnati has been as

-Walter Haynes of Brimfield, Mass., is

full of years and sound sense. He was 99 years old on Sunday last, and on election day be went to the polls and voted the straight Democratic ticket. -The Rev. Dr. Reasoner of Corvallis county, Oregon, is the eldest Presbyterian clergyman on the Pacific ceast. Though 80 years of age, he is able to take an active part in the duties of his pastorate. —It is reported from Yale College that

here has been a notable decrease in smeking there luring the last six years. A year ago nineteen per cent. -Evangelist Moody, who has gone to the Pacific coast, will spend the entire winter there. He has now gone to Portland, Ore., to arrange for a series

f meetings at different points in the Northwest. Or Jan. 1 he will begin a course of meet -A negro woman in South Carolina was so ill that the doctor said she could not get well. Thes her husband sent for a voudoe dector. He looked as bes arelessly, said that he had a charm of wenderful powe which would cure her, and then gave the charm to the woman. She began to get well almost immediately, and in a short time was able to quit her bed. This genuine

faith cure should go on record with ethers of more ne-toricty, but possibly less genuineners. -Miss Buell, a Cincinnati artist, spent the summer at Egmont, on the North Sea. She found a pe-tate patch well situated for obtaining sunset effects, and pitched her casel there. The owner objected, but she paid no attention to him. Then he complained to the burgomaster, and he refused to interfere. The farmer, as a last resort, petitioned the King, and the result was a letter of reproof to the farmer, in which he declared hat Miss Buell might trespass on all the potato patches

-The United States Geological Survey gives some mining statistics that show something of the wonderful wealth of this country, judged by the im-mense mineral output for the past year. The total value of all minerals mined in 1887 was \$658,000,000. This is \$70,000,000 more than the output for 1868, and over \$100,000 greater than that for 1865. The year's yield is not only the greatest ever produced in this country, but is at least \$100,000,000 greater than the output of any other ountry, and, leaving out England, is greater than that

-A Boston man publishes in the Transcript the following copy of a bill of fare in a little inn is Sevrea France. The proprietor had done his viands in French and then in English for the convenience of his

Frence and then in English for the convenience of his English-reading patrons, with the following result:

Une potage seni. Basin of some alone.

Fotace any croutons. Feas some with crust of bread. Bits is a Turque. Rice at the Invisian manner.

Fotage a la reine. Some at the queen.

Rum steack. [Not translated.]

Une cotelette de mouton. One muttons chop.

Beef steach sure poumes sautra. Beef steach with the tumbert positions.

Lobeters were served "with sharp sauce," at prices varying "according the bigness."

Useful and Ornamental. Miss Clara (in brie-à-brau store)-I think

these little Japanese trays are so exquisite, Ethel, and so chang no. I bought a pair of them the other-day. Miss Ethel-what do you is with them. I little Hiss Clara-Manma use one for a full tray at breakfag, and the other I have on my dressing bureau to drop curi papers and hair-pins into. Between the Horne. Mrs. Abner (calling on Aunt Dinah)-Yo'ain't

outn' even pahain' weil die mornin'. Auss Dinah Aunt Dinab (wi'b a sigh)—No, 'deed i lan't. I doan know what I se gwine to do wi! dat ar black hished girl of nice; she gives me lo distranshim.

Mra Aimre—Why doan yo hishes white sirl?

Aunt Dinab—Well. I doan know: 'Hastus favore a white sire.'

white sire, but I silvers found 'em so shiffless dar'e no ithlia wir' cam.